

## Kennet Centre Newbury, Berkshire

### Archaeological Evaluation Report





**KENNET CENTRE  
NEWBURY, BERKSHIRE**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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# **KENNET CENTRE NEWBURY, BERKSHIRE**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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## **KENNET CENTRE NEWBURY, BERKSHIRE**

### **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

#### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bruce Shaw Partnership to undertake an archaeological evaluation, prior to redevelopment works, on land currently used as car parking to the south-east of The Kennet Centre in Newbury. The Site was approximately 50m by 40m in plan and was centred on National Grid Reference 447200 166920.

The investigation comprised the excavation and recording of two trenches.

The eastern trench (Trench 1) revealed the foundations of a narrow post-medieval building lying only 0.2m below the tarmac. The building was aligned approximately east to west. An alleyway or backyard area was revealed to the south of the building. At the east end of the trench a later well had been dug in the alleyway. At the west end of the trench were the remains of a brick ash pit, with a brick path leading to it from the west. Under the foundations was a layer containing occasional fragments of medieval detritus. However, due to the restricted level of investigation that could be undertaken at this stage, it was not possible to identify whether any earlier buildings pre-dating those revealed were present within Trench 1.

The western trench (Trench 2) revealed the foundations of the southern wall of a post-medieval building at a depth of 0.6m below the tarmac. There were associated floor fragments and the truncated remains of a cobbled surface running parallel to and south of the building. Beneath the wall a layer, as in Trench 1, containing medieval pottery was recorded but no evidence of structures dating to this period could be identified.

A machine dug sondage excavated in the western trench revealed a layer of natural chalky tufa at a depth of 1.5m. There was an abrupt change to grey alluvial silt at a depth of 2.2m. No Peat deposits were observed within the sondage.

The cartographic evidence indicates that until the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century the Site lay in area, which had seen only limited building activity directly along the line of Cheap Street. By the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the area had been further developed and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 shows further expansion of buildings as well as showing that Market Street had been constructed by this time. The findings of the evaluation have demonstrated post-medieval building activity being undertaken on the Site and appears to corroborate the cartographic evidence in showing the expansion and development of Newbury away from its medieval core.

## **KENNET CENTRE NEWBURY, BERKSHIRE**

### **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

#### **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Ian Davison of the Bruce Shaw Partnership who commissioned the project on behalf of PlusShops Ltd. The help and advice of Duncan Coe, Archaeological Officer for West Berkshire Archaeology, is also gratefully acknowledged.

David Godden, David Parry and Naomi Hall carried out the fieldwork. Will Foster prepared the illustrations. David Godden compiled this report and Damian De Rosa managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

# KENNET CENTRE NEWBURY, BERKSHIRE

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Bruce Shaw Partnership on behalf of PlusShops Ltd to undertake an archaeological field evaluation on the Site of a proposed cinema development at the Kennet Centre, Newbury, Berkshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 447200 166920 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a new cinema complex. The consent was granted with attached conditions including a requirement for a programme of archaeological works, of which this evaluation forms a second stage of investigation, in advance of construction. The first stage of this programme was undertaken in November 2006 by Wessex Archaeology by a watching brief through the monitoring of geotechnical trial pitting being carried out on the Site (WA 2006).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological and historical potential of the development area was identified through the preparation by Wessex Archaeology of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (WA 2004).
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2007) setting out the methodology by which Wessex Archaeology would undertake the evaluation was submitted to and approved by Duncan Coe, Archaeological Officer at West Berkshire Council, prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute of field Archaeologists' Standards for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Revised 1999).

### 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1.1 The Site was broadly rectangular in plan and occupied an area of some 50m by 40m. It lay toward the southern edge of the historic core of Newbury (WA 2004). The Site was bounded by Cheap Street to the east, Market Street to the south, buildings forming part of the Kennet Shopping Centre to the west and to the north by 25–6 Cheap Street (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.2 The Site lies on the inner floodplain of the River Kennet, at an elevation of 76.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is recorded as lying within an area of River and Valley Gravel (Geological Survey of Great Britain 267; Hungerford). The geotechnical investigation revealed that the Site overlay Holocene alluvial tufa deposits associated with the river floodplain. These deposits, in turn, overlie terrace gravels laid down by the River Kennet.

- 2.1.3 The Site lay under tarmac and is used as a ground level car park. Existing ground levels within the Site were broadly consistent with those of the adjacent roads. Raised planters lined the Site's eastern and southern boundary adjacent to the junction of Cheap Street and Market Street. A ramp giving vehicular access to the upper level of the Kennet Centre was accessed from Market Street and rose over the western part of the Site. The Site's northern boundary was overhung by an adjacent building, the southern wall of which was supported by concrete columns founded within the Site itself.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1.1 A Desk-based Assessment carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 2004 (Wessex Archaeology 2004) identified the Site as having a high potential for archaeological deposits of the Mesolithic (8500-4000 BC) and medieval (1066-1499) periods.
- 3.1.2 A Watching Brief was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in November 2006 to monitor the excavation of eight geotechnical trial pits to a depth of between 2.1 and 3.0m.
- 3.1.3 The Watching Brief observed that archaeological deposits were present across much of the Site. The 2004 Desk-based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2004) indicated the presence of cultural material dating to the Mesolithic period within similar deposits in and around Newbury. It is possible that the peats revealed by the geotechnical works may also date to this period.
- 3.1.4 The Watching Brief also noted potentially urban settlement deposits dating to the medieval period in at least one of the trial pits. Medieval activity in this area of the town is well documented elsewhere and thus the potential for significant remains of this period on the Site remains high. Cheap Street to the east of the Site is medieval in origin and the possibility exists that any work undertaken in the Site along the line of Cheap Street, could result in evidence of surviving medieval and or post-medieval street frontages.

### **4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 4.1.1 The principal aim of the evaluation was to provide further information concerning the presence or absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to record these within the Site.
- 4.1.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were:
- To clarify the presence or absence and extent of any archaeological remains that may be threatened by development.
  - To confirm or deny the results of the watching brief (WA 2006).
  - To clarify the extent of any archaeological remains that may indicate the survival of the medieval and post-medieval street frontage facing on to Cheap Street.
- 4.1.3 The production of a report that will present the information in sufficient detail to allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive. This will facilitate judgements on the status of the archaeological resource and allow

the formulation of an appropriate response ('a mitigation strategy') to the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits, if required.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 Health and Safety**

- 5.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A Health and Safety risk assessment was produced by Wessex Archaeology prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

### **5.2 Fieldwork**

- 5.2.1 Two trenches measuring 10m by 3m were excavated. The eastern trench (Trench 1) was investigated first and fully reinstated with tarmac before the western trench (Trench 2) was opened. On completion of the evaluation Trench 2 was also fully reinstated.
- 5.2.2 A temporary site compound on the eastern side of the car park was created using portable fencing panels. Trench 1 was set out to avoid existing services and the tarmac was cut using a portable cutting disc. The tarmac was removed and stockpiled separately with a 5 ton 360° mechanical digger equipped with rubber tracks.
- 5.2.3 Mechanical Excavation continued with a toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision with the spoil being stockpiled separately from the tarmac. Mechanical Excavation was halted when wall foundations began to show at a depth of only 0.20m.
- 5.2.4 The wall foundations were then cleaned and recorded by hand. The recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets. A series of 35mm monochrome and colour transparencies, as well as digital photographs, were taken. Colour transparencies were also taken looking vertically down on the trench from a pole-mounted camera.
- 5.2.5 A digital survey using GPS equipment was produced. This recorded the outlines of the trenches, the outlines of the features and the positions of the sections.
- 5.2.6 It had been originally proposed within the WSI that both trenches would be excavated, by means of stepped sides, to a depth of 2m in order to investigate medieval layers and peat deposits that had been identified during the course of the watching brief (WA 2006). However, due to the presence of the extensive wall foundations this was not possible and in consultation with Duncan Coe, Archaeological Officer at West Berkshire Council, the following methodology was agreed and undertaken:
- In Trench 1 the earlier Watching Brief Testpit 7 was partially re-excavated to record the section through a wall foundation and the underlying layers. Owing to the restricted size of the Testpit and health and safety concerns, it could only be re-excavated to a depth of 1.25m below current ground level.



- 5.2.7 After the archaeological investigations had been completed in Trench 1 an exposed well at the eastern end of the trench was covered with steel plates prior to backfilling and reinstatement.
- 5.2.8 The fenced site compound was then moved to the west of the car park and the procedure was repeated for Trench 2.
- 5.2.9 Due to the presence of post medieval wall foundations it was not possible to excavate Trench 2 along its whole length to its proposed depth of 2m. Therefore, after the excavation and recording of archaeological features a smaller machine dug sondage (**Figure 4**), measuring 2.1m by 1.8m was dug to a depth of 2.2m below ground level in the centre of Trench 2 in order to investigate the underlying deposits.
- 5.2.10 The evaluation was undertaken between the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 2007.

## **6 RESULTS**

### **6.1 Soils and Geology**

- 6.1.1 The natural sequence was best observed in the sondage in Trench 2. The sequence was as follows:
- Tarmac and modern rubble. This had an average thickness of 0.60m.
  - Post-medieval building remains. These had an average thickness of 0.40m.
  - Medieval silts with a thickness of 0.50m.
  - Natural cream coloured friable tufa that contained occasional charcoal flecks. This had a thickness of 0.70m. The tufa is thought to be post-glacial in date.
  - Natural grey alluvial silt. The top of this was encountered at a depth of 2.2m below ground level (BGL).
- 6.1.2 No peat deposits were revealed in Trench 2 although in the earlier Watching Brief a 0.10m thick peat layer was noted in several of the testpits between the alluvium and the tufa.
- 6.1.3 Due to the restriction in depth of 1.2m to which the deeper slot in Trench 1 could be excavated only limited investigation of deposits recorded during the watching brief (WA 2006) could be undertaken and the peat deposit, which is known to lie at a depth of c.2m BGL, was not exposed.

### **6.2 Features in Trench 1 (Figure 2, Plate 1)**

- 6.2.1 The building remains in Trench 1 were scarcely 0.20m below the surface of the car park tarmac (**Plate 1**). The revealed remains were of a narrow building aligned west-south-west to east-south-east and comprised of three rooms **107**, **108** and **109** of which only **108** was fully exposed. The width of the building, measured externally, would have been 3.4m. South of the building was a 1.2m wide backyard area **116**, to the south of which wall **106** was exposed, which appears to be a backyard wall dividing the property from the neighbouring building (**Figure 2**). The remains were covered with **103**, a layer of 18<sup>th</sup> century building rubble.

- 6.2.2 The earliest walls of the building (**107**) were built of orange shallow frogless bricks and lime mortar. The bricks had average dimensions of 225x112x46mm and may have been reused floor bricks.
- 6.2.3 The eastern Room **107** was only partly exposed. Its southern wall appears to have had an extra skin of brick added at a later date. No trace of a floor was seen. A 0.65m wide blocked doorway at one time led out possibly into an open backyard. This had been blocked off following the construction of Room **108** to the south west.
- 6.2.4 The central Room **108** was built on a slightly more east to west alignment than Room **107**. Its internal dimensions were 2.8m by 2.2m. The south wall of **108** appeared to be a later build than Room **107**. The remains of a 0.90m wide doorway leading in from the backyard area **116** to the south was recorded along with a brick floor laid on a bed of greenish yellow sand. The bricks were noticeably redder and deeper than those in the original walls and the floor may have been a later feature. A brick fireplace was built into the northern corner of the room at 45° to the rest of the walls. The back of the fireplace measured 1.1m wide and two slightly splayed 0.45m long stub walls projected out from it into the room.
- 6.2.5 The western Room **109** was only partly exposed. The party wall with Room **108** comprised of a 4 inch (10cm) wide brick wall that had been truncated by previous investigations undertaken in Testpit 7 (WA 2006). On the southern edge of the trench the remains of a brick floor was revealed. The floor was laid on lime mortar and was c.0.30m higher than the floor in Room **108**. A large concrete ground beam lay along the southern edge of the northern wall of Room **109**. The concrete beam indicated that the alignment of the building survived in some form until modern times. The beam may have been connected with the most recent use of Room **110** just to the north.
- 6.2.6 The northern wall of Room **109** had been built over to form part of structure **110**. This appeared to have been an external ash pit. It was square in plan and measured 1.5m by 1.5m. A path formed from bricks laid on edge led to it from the west. The dark charcoal-rich fill **104** of structure **110**, contained modern finds dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, unlike layer **103** that covered the rest of the building remains and contained 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century material.
- 6.2.7 The Watching Brief Testpit 7 (WA 2006) was partially re-excavated to a depth of c.1m, to record a section through the northern wall of Room **108** and investigate the underlying layers (**Figure 3**). This showed the wall and floor to have been built on a 0.15m thick layer of made ground (**114**), which contained occasional medieval tile fragments. Directly under the floor was a layer of clean orange clay (**113**) that was also seen under floor **210** in Trench 2. Below the made ground (**114**) was a layer of mid grey silt **115** that included occasional flecks of charcoal and lime mortar. This layer was at least 0.60m thick and no further excavation was undertaken below this level.
- 6.2.8 A poorly built well **105** had been dug in the backyard **116** at a later date. The cut for the well partially truncated the wall **106** immediately to the south. The well was constructed from bricks and an unidentified soft grey stone formed into rounded-off blocks (**Plate 3**).

### 6.3 Features in Trench 2 (Figure 2, Plate 2)

- 6.3.1 The building remains in Trench 2 were covered by a dark grey silty rubble layer **203** that had an average thickness of 0.30m and contained post Second World War material such as plastic ballpoint pens. Lying within layer **203**, a large piece of a demolished brick wall, over 2m in length, was noted lying on its side towards the north end of the trench (**Plate 2**).
- 6.3.2 The *insitu* building remains in Trench 2 were at an average depth of c.0.60m below ground level and comprised a west-south-west to east-north-east aligned brick wall **204** and associated floor surface **205**, a truncated cobbled surface **206** and a brick floor **210**, which was seen only in section.
- 6.3.3 Brick wall **204** was 30cm wide, two courses deep and constructed from shallow orange frogless bricks and creamy lime mortar similar to the older walls in Trench 1. It had been cut by Watching Brief Testpit 6 to the west of which at the edge of the trench a northern return to wall **204** was recorded (**Plate 4**). The interior of the building lay to the north and included a fragment of associated floor **205**, made of blackened and cracked brick that was contiguous with wall **204**. The wall (**204**) appears to be an internal wall of a building facing on to Gilbert Court (**Figure 2**).
- 6.3.4 Cobbled surface **206** lay 1.6m south of and parallel to wall **204**. Its surviving northern extent was marked by a line of bricks on edge. It was truncated by a modern drain with gravel surround. Its southern extent could not be clearly identified although a few cobbles survived to the south of the modern drain and showed that it was at least 1.3m wide. The cobbled surface was presumably the external surface of Gilbert Court and contemporary with the post-medieval building that included wall **204** (**Figure 2**).
- 6.3.5 Brick floor **210** was seen only in section in the north-east corner of the sondage (**Figure 4**). Floor **210** is most probably the original floor level associated with wall **204** and was later replaced by floor **210**, which lies at a higher level. Brick floor **210** was constructed on a thin band of orange clay **212** that was similar to layer **113** that was recorded under the floor in Room **108** in Trench 1.
- 6.3.6 Under brick floor **210** was 0.25m thick clayey gravel layer **207** (**Figure 4**). This contained a moderate amount of undressed flint cobbles up to 0.20m long, frequent tile and animal bone and occasional medieval pottery and oyster shell.
- 6.3.7 Below medieval layer **207** lay 0.20m thick silt layer **211**. This contained occasional medieval pottery, tile and bone as well as pale flecks of tufa from the layer below. It showed green patches characteristic of deposits of cess.
- 6.3.8 Below medieval layer **211** lay a natural layer of tufa **208** below which was alluvial silt **209**. No peat deposits were observed.

## 7 FINDS

- 7.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered from six contexts in the two trenches (see Table 1). All finds are of medieval or post-medieval date; medieval material is largely confined to Trench 2.

### *Medieval*

- 7.1.2 Medieval material comprises pottery sherds (contexts **207** and **211**) and fragments of roof tile (**103**, **114**, **207**, **211**). The pottery consists entirely of coarsewares of a type found commonly in the Newbury and to the west, along the Kennet Valley into Wiltshire (Birbeck 2000). These have a potential date range from the 11th to the 14th century, but a jar rim from context **207** suggests a 12th/13th century date.
- 7.1.3 The roof tile includes one glazed ridge tile (**207**) and one glazed peg tile (**211**), and has a potential date range from the 13th century onwards.
- 7.1.4 Other finds from contexts **207** and **211** are also likely to be of medieval date; these comprise animal bone (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) and one very corroded, unidentifiable iron object.

### *Post-Medieval*

- 7.1.5 Datable finds from context **103** include pottery sherds (redwares, slipwares, stoneware, tinglazed earthenware) which suggest a date range of 17th or early 18th century), and clay pipes, including one bowl (c.1600-40) and two stamped stems, one of which (and possibly the second) can be identified as that of Richard Sayer, who may have been working at East Woodhay in north Hampshire (c.1680-1700; Atkinson 1965, 93; Cannon 1991, 25).
- 7.1.6 The more closely datable items from contexts **104** and **203** (pottery and glass) are identifiable as modern (19th/20th century). The leather fragments comprise scraps and offcuts, probably from shoe manufacture or repair, and may be associated with two of the iron objects, which are boot heels.

**Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

CBM = ceramic building material; Cu = copper alloy; Fe = iron

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Glass	Med Pottery	P-Med Pottery	Metal	Other Finds
103	1/34	1/13	6/103		43/898	1 Fe	2 oyster shell; 20 clay pipe
104			12/66		4/175	1 Cu; 3 Fe	15 leather
114		4/197					
203		1/7			3/197		
207	17/618	23/1322		4/44		1 Fe	
211	1/11	5/254		2/16			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19/663</b>	<b>34/1793</b>	<b>18/169</b>	<b>6/60</b>	<b>50/1270</b>	<b>5 Fe; 1 Cu</b>	

## **8 ENVIRONMENTAL**

- 8.1.1 A monolith sample was taken of the lower part of natural tufa layer **208** and its boundary with the underlying alluvial silt **209**. Due to the limited level of investigation that could be undertaken during the evaluation the monolith sample was taken as a contingency with the expectation that similar deposits, showing potentially a longer sequence, will be encountered and sampled during further work at the Site. However, should this prove not to be possible, the monolith sample will be retained and subject to assessment.

## 9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1.1 The earliest building remains in both trenches are post-medieval, most probably dating from the later 18<sup>th</sup> century to the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The finds evidence however from Trench 1 may suggest that parts of the building remains may indeed date to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Although the remains cannot be shown to correspond exactly to the alignment of buildings shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1880 and subsequent editions, they provide a close correlation which indicates the development of the Site during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The cartographic evidence previous to the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map, including Rocque's 1761 Map of Berkshire and John Wills' plan of 1768 (WA 2004, Figure 2) shows buildings along the frontage of Cheap Street with some evidence of activity to the rear. Evidence of long narrow buildings with alleyways between them is first clearly shown on Davis' plan of 1849 (WA 2004, Figure 2). Davis' plan along with the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map also show the buildings to have the slightly curving plan that was discernable in Trench 1.
- 9.1.2 It is surprising that the walls in Trench 1 existed only 0.20m under the current ground surface but more difficult to explain is that the demolition material **103** that covered most of the foundations was dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. There was no later material intruding apart from that found in the later brick structure **110** at the western end of the trench. It is possible that the building may have had somewhat raised floors in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and it was these layers that were removed during clearance and demolition on the site in the 1970s resulting in potential misleading finds evidence. Within Trench 2 the building remains were overlain by undoubtedly modern material.
- 9.1.3 The more fragmentary building remains revealed in Trench 2 is also probably contemporary with those in Trench 1. The remains showed the position of a building, with an internal brick floor, which would have faced on to Gilbert Court. An external cobbled surface to the south of the building remains would appear to correspond to the street surface of Gilbert Court itself. These remains clearly lay below material dating to the modern period, most probably from the time that the buildings were demolished in the 1970s.
- 9.1.4 No traces on the Site of earlier buildings pre-dating the post-medieval period were revealed. Well-defined and charcoal-rich horizons associated with an earlier phase were not in evidence. However, given the limited nature of investigation that could be undertaken at this stage this is not to rule out the possibility that such evidence may survive on the Site.
- 9.1.5 The cartographic evidence indicates that until the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century the Site lay in an area, which had seen only limited building activity directly along the line of Cheap Street. By the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the area had been further developed and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 shows further expansion of buildings as well as showing that Market Street had been constructed by this time. The findings of the evaluation have demonstrated post-medieval building activity being undertaken on the Site and appears to corroborate the cartographic evidence in showing the expansion and development of Newbury away from its medieval core.

## 10 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

## **10.1 Museum**

- 10.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive is deposited with the West Berkshire Museum, Newbury.

## **10.2 Archive Storage**

- 10.2.1 The project archive, consisting of:

- An A4 ringbinder containing the paper records and drawings
- A small box of finds
- A collection of 35mm monochrome and colour photographs
- A collection of digital photographs

is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the project code 64341.

- 10.2.2 The project archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in Environmental Standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3), and Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker 1990).

## **10.3 Copyright**

- 10.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

## **10.4 Security Copy**

- 10.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

## **11 REFERENCES**

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## Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1      Dimensions = 10m x 3m      Ground level = 76.50m aOD		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Tarmac.	0-0.08
102	Modern make-up layer. Orange clayey gravel.	0.08-0.20 average
103	17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> century demolition debris. Contains common brick and tile fragments, lime mortar, charcoal and occasional pottery, clay pipe and oyster. Covered all the building remains apart from Room 110 which was covered with 104.	0.20-0.30 average
104	Modern layer. Dark coloured and charcoal rich. Found exclusively over Room 110.	0.20-0.30 average
105	Circular well. At E end of trench. A later insertion that cuts probable Wall 106. Beehive shaped in profile with a. ca. 1.0m internal diameter lower down but only a 0.4m hole opened at the top during the evaluation. The walls were constructed from brick and unidentified soft grey stone with no mortar visible.	0.60+
106	Post-med wall in SE corner. Only a small part was exposed. Aligned WSW-ESE. Lime mortar. Cut by Well 105.	0.60+
107	E room in trench. Only SW corner exposed. 2.5+ by 2.5m+. SE wall of orange frogless brick, 9 inch wide with a later, outer 9 inch wide course built on. Blocked 0.65m wide doorway on the W side originally leading to Room 108. No remains of flooring were visible.	0.50 average
108	Central room in trench. Internal dimensions were 2.8m N-S and 2.2m E-W. The room appears to be a later build than Room 107 and on a slightly different alignment. External 9 inch brick walls on NW and SE sides and internal 4 inch brick walls on the SW and NE sides. 0.90m wide entrance from alleyway 116 in E corner. Blocked 0.65m wide doorway from Room 107 in NE wall. SW wall not completely exposed and truncated by Testpit 7. There was a fireplace in the N of the room with the remains comprising a charcoal blackened brick back wall at 45° to the other walls cutting off the corner together with two 0.45m stub wings opening out from the line of the backwall. In the area of the fireplace there was a brick floor and around edges of the rest of the room were the remains of a floor of red bricks laid on a bed of sand These bricks were noticeably redder and thicker (eg Object 1) than the earlier flatter more orange bricks (eg Object 7) of the main walls in Room 107. An oval area 1.0x0.7m near the centre of the room may be a disturbance but it was not investigated.	0.50 average
109	W room in trench. Only NE corner exposed. 2.5+ by 2.8+. External 9 inch brick wall on NW side that has been partly built over by to form Room 110. Internal 4 inch brick wall on NE side, shared with Room 108, mostly truncated by Testpit 7. Remains of a brick floor on a lime mortar bed survived on the S edge of the	0.25 average



	trench. This was c.0.3m higher than the floor in Room 108.	
110	Outhouse lying to the NW of Room 109. Probably an ashpit. Square. 1.5m by 1.5m with a 12 inch brick wall on the SE side. This consisted of rebuilding over the common wall with Room 109 plus an additional 4 inch thickness of brickwork built against it. The NE wall was of 4 inch brick and the SW wall was 9 inch brick and included an 0.68m wide entranceway close to the party wall with Room 109. Leading to this entranceway from the SW was a passageway with flooring of bricks on edge. The NW brick wall was 9 inches thick. The inside of the outhouse contained modern black charcoal-rich layer 104.	0.25 average
111	NW wall of Room 109. Seen in Section 2. Four courses deep and 9 inches thick. Buff coloured lime mortar on the lower two courses and cream coloured lime mortar on the upper two courses.	0.25-0.50
112	Mid greenish yellow sand laid as a foundation layer under the brick floor in Room 108.	0.45-0.50
113	Layer of clean orange clay up to 0.05m thick under sand layer 112 and laid as part of the floor construction. A similar layer of clay was seen in Trench 2 as 212.	0.50-60
114	Medieval made ground under wall 111. Dark orangey brown silt including moderate brick fragments and small stones.	0.50-0.65
115	Layer beneath 114. Grey silt including frequent flecks of lime mortar and charcoal. Contains occasional pottery and brick fragments.	0.65-1.25+
116	Probable alleyway between wall fragment 106 and Rooms 107 and 108. Dark grey mix of small stones, brick fragments and silt. 1.2m wide.	0.60+

<b>Trench 2      Dimensions = 10m x 3m</b>		<b>Ground level = 76.80m aOD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
201	Tarmac.	0-0.08
202	Modern make-up layer. Orange clayey gravel.	0.08-0.30 average
203	Modern layer. Dark grey silty rubble that included ball point pens. Post WWII.	0.30-0.60 average
204	Post-medieval wall. Aligned WSW-ENE. 2.5m+ long and 12 inches thick. Orange, flat frogless bricks similar to those found making up external walls on Rooms 107 and 108. (eg Object 7). Two courses deep and constructed with creamy lime mortar. Had a probable N return at the W end almost beyond the edge of the trench. It had remains of a probable internal floor, 205, immediately to the N.	0.60+
205	Internal floor N of Wall 204 and contemporary with it. Made of blackened and cracked brick.	0.60+
206	Post-medieval cobbled surface. Parallel to Wall 204 and c.1.5m S of it. N boundary was formed by bricks on edge. Cut by modern drain in gravel to S but a few remaining cobbles further to the SE	0.60+


	suggest that it was originally at least 1.3m wide. Presumably an outside surface.	
207	Medieval surface or very stoney makeup. Mid grey clayey gravel with moderate flint undressed cobbles up to 0.20m long. Contained frequent tile and animal bone and occasional pottery and oyster. Seen under brick floor 210 and clay make-up 212.	1.07-1.35
208	Natural tufa lying under medieval layer 211. Pale cream, soft and friable and including occasional charcoal flecks. Showed some iron panning near the base. Very abrupt change to silt layer 209 below.	1.50-2.20
209	Natural. Mid grey alluvial silt.	2.20+
210	Post-medieval brick floor. Only a fragment seen in section by the NE corner of the sondage.	1.00-1.05
211	Medieval layer. Under Layer 207. Mid grey silt with creamy tufa mottling and includes occasional flints. Contained occasional pottery, brick and bone.	1.35-1.50
212	Mid orange clay lying under Brick Floor 210. Similar to 113 and this suggests their construction was contemporary.	1.05-1.07



Site location and layout of trenches

Figure 1



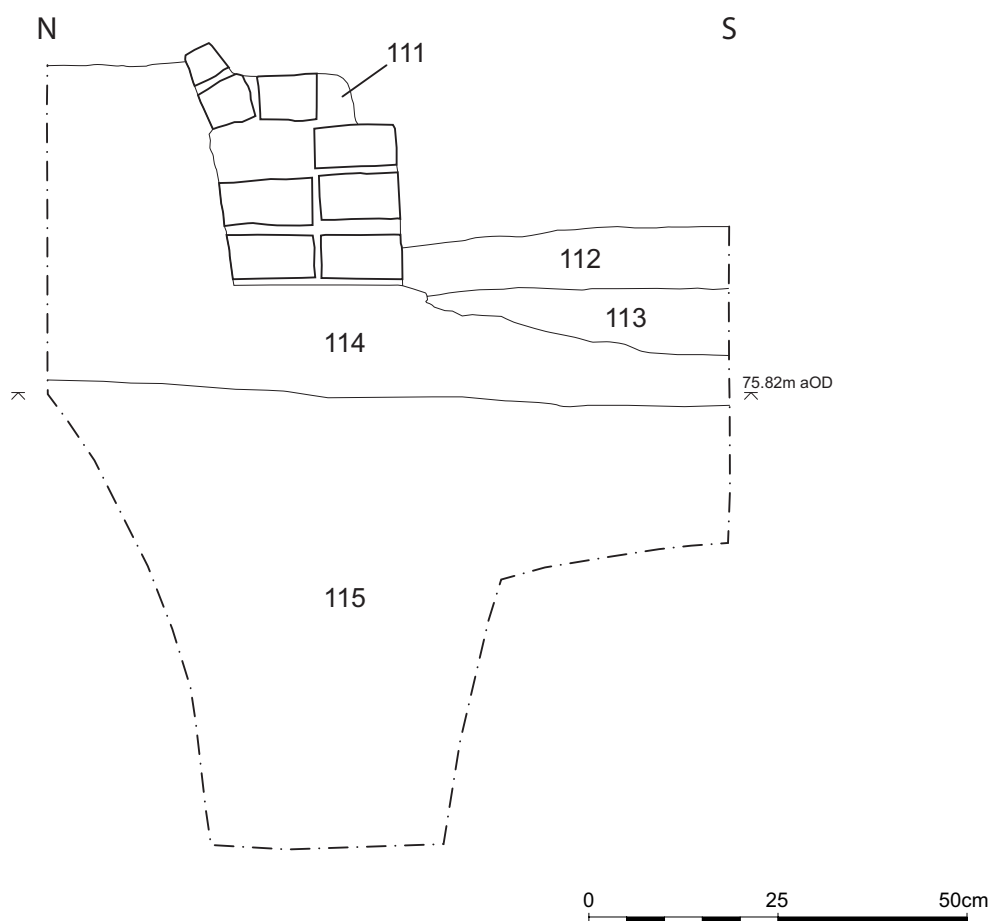
	<div><div><input type="checkbox"/></div> Watching Brief Test Pits (W.A. 2006)</div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/></div> Archaeological features</div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/></div> Sondage</div>	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		Date:	05/04/07	Revision Number:	0
				Scale:	1:200	Illustrator:	WAF
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Features in relation to 1st Edition OS map (1880)

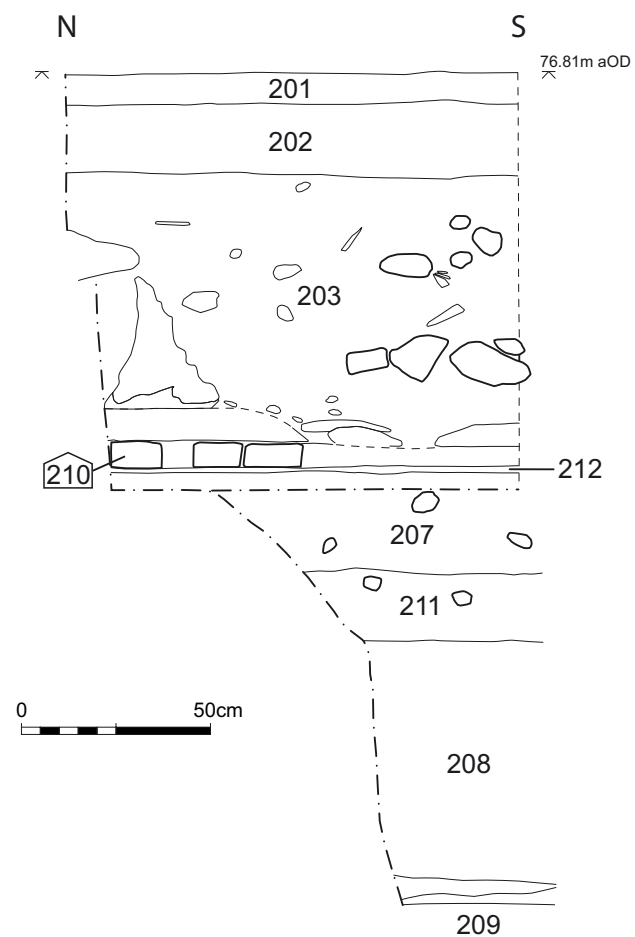
Figure 2



Section through wall on north side of Room 108 in Trench 1







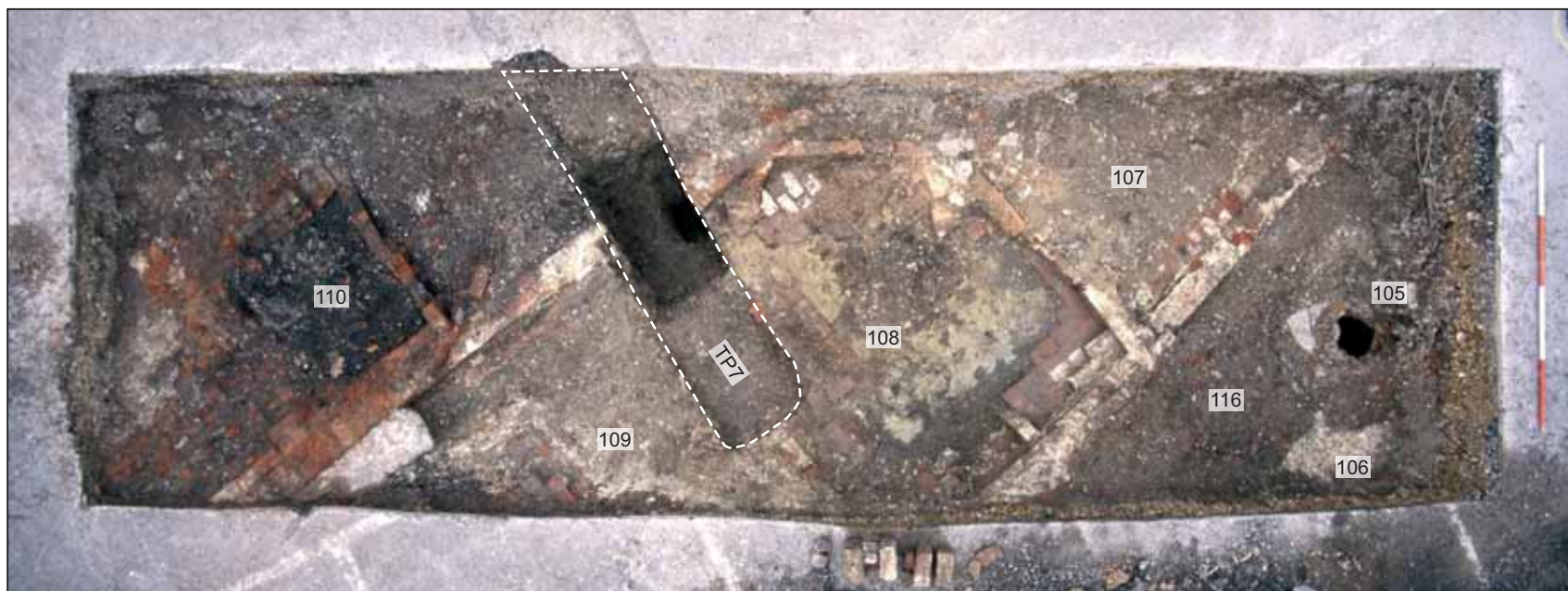
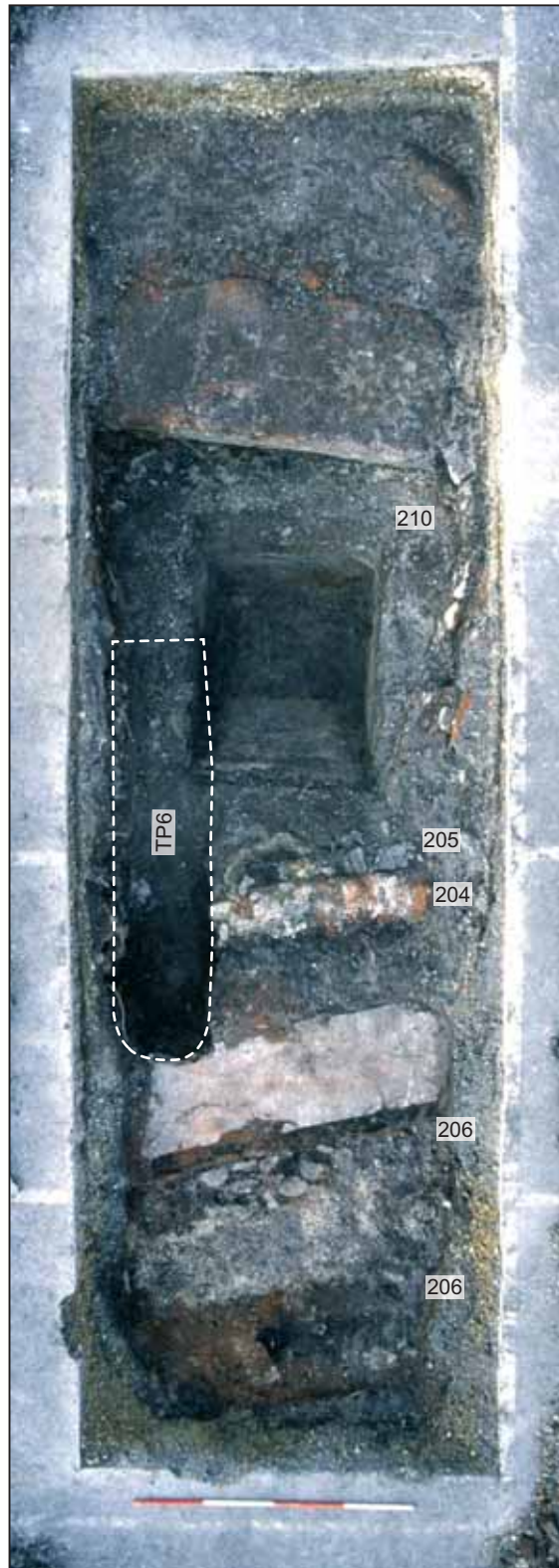


Plate 1. Trench 1 viewed from above




			
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Plate 2. Trench 2 viewed from above





Brick and soft grey stone lining of well 105



Northern return of wall 204



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